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Annual Report  
*of the Governor of the*  
**VIRGIN ISLANDS**  
*to the*  
Secretary *of the* Interior



*A Century of Progress, 1849-1949*

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Annual Report  
of the  
Governor of the Virgin Islands  
to the  
Secretary of the Interior



*Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949*

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*

TERRITORY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS  
WILLIAM HASTIE, *Governor*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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# Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands

William H. Hastie, *Governor*



THIS report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, is primarily a review of governmental and community activities in or affecting the Virgin Islands of the United States. But it also undertakes to suggest desirable and practicable avenues of future economic and political advancement in the territory. To make this projection of problems and programs and evaluation of progress more intelligible, a prefatory statement of background factors is inserted at this point.

Politically, the Virgin Islands are a fully organized territory of the United States. In size and population the islands are very small; about 30,000 people in an area of 132 square miles comprising the three small islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. Yet culturally this island group is distinct in its local life and its sense of community. This integrity stems in part from the very fact that these are islands; perhaps in larger part from the fact that for two centuries the Virgin Islands were the only Danish territory in the West Indies. In any event, the phenomenon of cultural, political and geographic separateness existing in so small a community must condition every approach to the life and problems of the Virgin Islands.

Natural resources are very limited. The islands are of volcanic origin and no valuable minerals have been found beneath their surface.

Mild temperatures between the high sixties and low nineties prevail the year round. Seascapes and landscapes are extraordinarily picturesque. One remarkably fine harbor and many exceptional beaches indent the shorelines.

In brief, nature fashioned the Virgin Islands among the most attractive places on earth, but not among the most productive. The economy of the islands reflects these circumstances.

The development of tourism, noted a year ago, has accelerated. Two small hotels have been opened in St. Thomas, adding another 86 rooms for the accommodation of visitors. Work in progress or plans prepared for sites already acquired should provide accommodations for at least 400 additional persons. This does not include the enlarge-



ment of the Government-owned Bluebeard Castle Hotel to which the new lessee is already legally committed. All hotels and guest houses were filled to capacity throughout the winter season and well on toward summer. Increasing awareness of the mild summer climate of the Virgin Islands is resulting in improved prospects for summer tourism. The amount of wholesome publicity which the Virgin Islands are receiving in mainland publications as an attractive all-year vacation place has contributed greatly to the influx of visitors. A much larger season is anticipated during 1949-50. Assurances have been obtained that tourist ships which bypassed the Virgin Islands last winter will call during the approaching season. In St. Croix, the building or remodeling of a constantly increasing number of structures for private winter residences is a notable development.

At the end of the year Congress rechartered the Virgin Islands Company as a public development corporation, thus providing an instrumentality of great potential utility for planned agricultural development, as well as for the financing of small industry and enterprises related to tourism. Appropriations for 1950, part of an authorized capitalization of about \$9,000,000, will make possible the prompt beginning of a program of soil and water conservation, crop diversification and improved sugar cultivation and extraction. However, Congress at the same time terminated the manufacture and sale of rum by this Government corporation, thereby cutting off a principal source of revenue for financing other aspects of a development program. It is very unlikely that the new corporation can operate without financial loss in view of the termination of its rum business.

Although the Virgin Islands still have practically no industry, local legislation enacted in 1949 is designed both to encourage the establishment of new industries and to promote tourism. This legislation provides for designated tax exemptions and industrial subsidies for a period of 8 years to new industries which qualify with a minimum capital investment of \$10,000, and to hotels and tourist cottage projects with a minimum investment of \$100,000. At the same time, the newly chartered Virgin Islands Corporation is legally empowered to make industrial loans, although Congress has not yet provided capital for this purpose. These new incentives and opportunities for private enterprise should result in small scale but significant industrialization in 1950 and subsequent years.

Throughout the year employment levels have been higher than at any time since the termination of hostilities. A large increase in private construction and the continuation of the program of essential public works under Public Law 510, Seventy-Eighth Congress, have



been major contributing factors. Expanding tourism has also provided many new jobs. The demand for local needlework and other handcraft is exceeding current production. Only the continuing prostration of the rum industry and the decline of ships and shipping from countries unable to engage in dollar commerce have retarded the favorable trend in employment.

In summary, the development of tourism is now and in prospect the largest factor in the improvement of the local economy. The expansion and diversification of agriculture and the inducement of new industry continue to be important as additional aspects of a balanced economy. In all three directions there has been significant advancement this year.

## ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Too many local governmental activities in the Virgin Islands present duplicating organizations for the two municipalities, the municipality of St. Croix and the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, rather than integration on an insular basis. Such essential public services as education, police protection, and public works are organized by municipalities rather than on a territorial basis. In contrast, the establishment of a single department of social welfare for the entire Virgin Islands a few years ago stands today as an entirely successful example of the type of integration that is needed. However, local legislative authorities have been very reluctant to take additional steps toward the unification of essential public services throughout the territory. Yet it seems clear that the limited area and small population of the Virgin Islands make the only approach to orderly, progressive, and economical administration of public services through unification and integration. A comprehensive report on the organization of the local government by the nationally recognized and respected Public Administration Service of Chicago, made in 1947, points directly toward such action. The implementation of that report is a continuing concern of the executive.

In addition, there is need for precise definition and some considerable reallocation of functions of local departments, bureaus, and agencies. This need has become acute as a result of legislation over a considerable period assigning important administrative functions to boards and commissions whose membership is made up of citizens who volunteer occasional part-time service. However, the legislature has so far been unwilling to authorize the Governor to make any comprehensive reorganization of the executive branch.

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Total budgeted expenditures of the Government of the Virgin Islands amounted to \$1,708,580 as against \$1,421,946 for the previous fiscal year. To meet these expenditures a total of \$1,133,002 was raised from local taxation, and \$520,200 contributed by Congress, leaving a deficit of approximately \$53,000. This deficit resulted from the fact that actual collections of trade taxes, customs dues, and harbor fees were substantially less than the estimated yield from these sources. Reflected in this loss of revenue is the decline of commerce with foreign areas because of dollar shortages.

During the fiscal year a total of \$800,996 was raised through local taxation in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, as compared with \$960,969 in 1948. The sum of \$194,400 of the Federal deficit contribution was allocated to this municipality. Budgeted expenditures totaled \$1,051,960.

In the municipality of St. Croix a total of \$328,007 was raised locally, as compared with \$267,474 for the previous year. This was the second highest amount of revenue collected in one fiscal year in the recent history of St. Croix. The allocation of \$325,800 of the Federal deficit contribution enabled the municipality to meet its total budgeted expenditures of \$656,620.

The local government has persisted in its efforts to raise more revenues through local taxation without imposing undue hardship. In this direction, in the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, the tax on gasoline has been increased from 4 to 5 cents per gallon; an amusement and entertainment tax of 5 percent of the gross receipts has been imposed, and the pilotage tariff revised upward. These measures become effective on July 1, 1949. On the other hand, a proposal for a uniform modern statute of business taxation for the entire Virgin Islands was rejected by the legislature. The real property tax in the islands, which at present is at the rate of 1¼ percent of fair market valuation, could be increased appreciably without damage to the economy of the islands, but legislative approval has so far been withheld.

The establishment of a modern system of postaudit of governmental accounts will be instituted during the next fiscal year by the newly created office of public auditor for the Virgin Islands. In addition the establishment of this new office is being attended by a restudy of procedures and practices in the local administration of finance with a view to such reorganization as may seem desirable.

## PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Under the Merit System Law of the Virgin Islands a classification plan for personnel of the local government became effective July 1, 1948. A pay plan, adopted during this year, will become effective July 1, 1949. Prior to this date salaries were neither fixed originally nor increased according to any defined pattern.

The pay of all positions in the classified service is now, for the first time, determined on an objective and schematic basis. An integrated insular civil service system, including classification of positions, examination and qualification of personnel, and determination of salaries by an orderly pay plan, is now in full operation under the supervision and control of the division of personnel. This merit system is already contributing to increased morale and efficiency in the public service.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,022 classified and 1,053 unclassified employees—the latter group including casual and unskilled labor—in the insular government service. A total of 626 persons sat for position examinations during the year, with 457 passing. From this group the division of personnel established 72 position eligible lists and 15 promotion lists, from which employees for the government service were recruited.

The director of personnel attended the annual conference of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, and also pursued courses in personnel administration at the University of Chicago. The deputy director of personnel has been awarded a scholarship by the Foresight Foundation, Inc., of which Mrs. Charles W. Taussig is president, for 1 year of study in public administration. There is every reason to anticipate that personnel administration in the local government will go forward on a high level of professional competence.

## AGRICULTURE

Agricultural extension work was greatly handicapped this year by an unusual turnover of key personnel. However, the agricultural station in St. Croix rendered customary assistance to farmers in the form of technical advice and distribution of plants and seedlings. The local agricultural station supplied technical advice to vegetable growers who produced and shipped about 300,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, principally tomatoes, to the mainland for sale in the winter market. Benefiting by the experience of this first year of operation, these farmers are planning to continue and expand their enterprise next year.



Experiments carried on by the agricultural station revealed that the jojoba seed germinate very well in the plant sheds. Field experiments will be carried out shortly. The oil from this plant is used in the making of paint in the United States. Its profitable cultivation would be a valuable addition to the commercial plants of St. Croix.

About 900,000 vegetable slips were propagated and distributed by the agricultural station in St. Croix, in comparison with 103,100 distributed during the previous year. A total of 4,638 assorted ornamentals were also distributed. Inspections of fruits, vegetables and plants imported into St. Croix accounted for a portion of the activities of the agricultural personnel.

In St. Thomas, the production and marketing administration made subsidy payments for crop and pasture land improvement to about thirty farmers. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made from local funds for the purchase of a bulldozer which will be operated under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service for the purpose of building terraces, check dams and roads for farmers. The agricultural station supplied farmers with water, seeds, slips, insecticides, as well as baby chicks, young pigs, and other livestock through the special revolving fund for agricultural development. In addition to greatly assisting the farmers, these services resulted in a return of nearly \$4,000 to the revolving fund. During the year over 1,000 inspections were made of imported fruit and vegetables.

A basic reorganization of the program of governmental assistance to agriculture is in progress. For many years the Department of the Interior has administered this program. At the same time, the Virgin Islands have not received the benefit of extension, research, and other normal agricultural services of the National Government as administered through its Department of Agriculture for mainland communities. Upon recommendation of the Department of Interior, a field study of this situation has been conducted in the Virgin Islands by the Department of Agriculture. As a result of this study the two Departments have recommended legislation to transfer all agricultural functions in these islands to the Department of Agriculture and to expand present limited activities so that the scope of the program will be comparable to that normally carried on by the Department of Agriculture on the mainland.

## COMMERCE AND SHIPPING

During the calendar year 1948 goods valued at \$9,465,562 were imported into the Virgin Islands as compared with \$9,031,743 for 1947.

At the same time the value of exports decreased from \$2,183,744 for 1947 to \$1,698,037 for 1948.

Some 386,915 proof gallons of alcoholic beverages were exported from St. Thomas as compared with 120,730 last year. The Government-owned Virgin Islands Company produced 4,579 tons of sugar, a very slight increase over last year's yield. Over 1,200 head of livestock were exported from the Virgin Islands during the year, of which 1,000 were cattle. Approximately 75,000 pounds of dried hides and skins were also exported. Shipments were made chiefly from the island of St. Croix to the island of Puerto Rico.

Lack of United States dollars in foreign areas continues adversely to affect shipping in the islands. However, the transshipment of bauxite at St. Thomas remained a substantial commercial activity. Through this activity alone, 29 ships called at St. Thomas, thus accounting for about one-tenth of the commercial shipping for the year. A total of 298 commercial ships with a gross tonnage of 1,603,374 entered the port of St. Thomas during the fiscal year, as compared with 417 ships and a gross tonnage of 2,435,760 in 1948. The Alcoa Line provided most of the space for transporting cargo to and from the islands. Three luxury liners of the Delta Line called regularly on schedule at St. Thomas with passengers.

With the world trend toward the use of larger ships for commercial purposes, it is imperative that the harbor of St. Thomas be improved in order to maintain its present position as a Caribbean bunkering and refueling station. It is hoped that funds will be made available early in the next fiscal year for the much-needed and long-awaited project of dredging the harbor, as authorized by Congress 12 years ago.

## EDUCATION

Vocational courses were added to the veterans' education program in the Virgin Islands at the beginning of the school year. In St. Thomas the courses included automobile mechanics, electricity, wood-working, plumbing and pipefitting. In St. Croix courses were offered in masonry, carpentry, mechanical drawing, mathematics and other related sciences. These vocational courses proved to be so attractive and beneficial that nearly half of the veterans who had registered for academic courses in the previous year switched to the vocational division. Enrollment in the veterans' education program remained at approximately 300, the same as last year. In the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John a total of \$1,207 was expended in providing transportation for ten veterans to or from continental United States

for the purpose of enrolling in educational institutions or returning to the island upon the completion of educational training.

A total of \$431,570 was expended for public education in the Virgin Islands. Of this amount over \$100,000 were made available by the Federal Government, chiefly for the purpose of supporting the veterans' education program. Enrollment in the public schools in the Virgin Islands totaled 4,401 with 2,752 students enrolled in the public schools in St. Thomas and St. John and 1,649 in the public schools of St. Croix. The average cost of education per pupil in the public schools was \$82.97. This included the daily school lunch service. The average salary per teacher in St. Thomas was \$105.79; in St. Croix, \$81.24. It is expected that these averages will be increased considerably under the new pay plan to become effective during the next fiscal year. The lack of adequate school facilities and equipment makes the accommodation of an increasing enrollment a greater problem every year. Enrollment in the public schools has increased over 30 percent in the last 10 years, but no additional accommodations have been provided.

Kindergartens have become an integral part of the public education system. They are an outgrowth of the nursery school program originally inaugurated as a work-relief program by the WPA under the sponsorship of the local government. During the school year, 8 public kindergartens with a total enrollment of 249 were operated in St. Thomas under the full-time guidance and direction of a specially trained supervisor. The value of this preschool training is gradually being appreciated through the progress made by beginners in the first grade who have been disciplined in the kindergartens.

The school lunch program has developed into an accepted service of the public education system. With 22 schools being served in St. Thomas and St. John, including the Charlotte Amalie High School, an average of 2,290 children participated daily. An aggregate of 409,973 lunches were served during the year at an average cost of 24 cents per meal. The over-all cash cost was \$73,274.82, exclusive of contributions of food items from the United States Department of Agriculture. A well-balanced, high-caloried meal is served. In a community where malnutrition is one of the principal ailments among growing children, the school lunch program is a welcome boon.

Some 16 students were assisted by loans during the year. Of this number, 13 received loans from the municipal scholarship fund and 3 from the Robert Morss Lovett fund.

Last year, through the process of administrative reorganization, the public library in St. Thomas was placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the department of education. The public library in



St. Thomas has developed during the years into an essential public service in the field of education. It has been evaluated among the best public libraries in the entire Caribbean area. Its book collection includes 22,228 volumes. In all, 604 volumes were added during the year, and 315 discarded. There were 82 new adult and 439 new juvenile registrants. About 300 adults and 1,500 juveniles are now actively engaged in borrowing books from the public library. They represent approximately 16 percent of the total population of the island of St. Thomas. Many valuable items were added to the Virgin Islands collection, which is fast growing into an important local source of information on the islands' history and development. For the celebration of a century of freedom from human slavery last year, photostatic copies of historical documents were obtained from Denmark.

An assistant superintendent was added to the staff of the Department of Education in St. Croix, and assigned to supervision of elementary education and the school-lunch program. Courses in agriculture and electricity were added to the vocational program of the high school. The school-lunch program has been expanded considerably. Approximately 1,400 children are now participating daily. The sum of \$3,056.46 was contributed by the children themselves to the program. An abundance of fresh vegetables raised in the rural school gardens helped to provide a well-balanced and nutritious meal. Scholarship loans were approved for eight new students, while renewals were made for four who are already attending colleges in continental United States and Puerto Rico.

The need for unification of the educational system in the Virgin Islands is becoming increasingly urgent. Rather than the present system of two separate and independent departments, it is considered that a single territorial department would better serve the educational objective of the Virgin Islands. The educational development of future citizens can be improved greatly through the establishment of uniform policies, curricula, courses of study, and a coordination of methods.

## HEALTH AND SANITATION

A much-needed program of improved local nurse training was initiated during the year. Several nurses were sent for training to hospitals in the continental United States. Local public health services were expanded by the addition of a psychologist, a medical social worker and a nutritionist to the public-hospital staff. A pediatrician has been added to the medical staff. The part-time services of a psychiatrist have also been secured. This expansion in services

and in nurse training was made possible chiefly through Federal grant-in-aid funds.

A minor outbreak of chickenpox occurred during the year. However, no deaths were reported. No case of diphtheria or scarlet fever occurred. All children are vaccinated against smallpox at the age of two. They are also immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Innoculations for typhoid fever are provided periodically for the entire population between the ages of 2 and 60 years. The only case of typhoid fever which occurred in St. Thomas during the year was contracted elsewhere.

Due to improvements in the treatment and control of leprosy, only one new case occurred in 1948. Cases are not being found among children, a definite indication of the decline of the disease. All active cases are hospitalized and the number of cases is declining steadily.

The program of tuberculosis control continues. All open cases in the islands are hospitalized in St. Thomas. A mass X-ray survey was conducted in St. Thomas this year. It is planned to initiate a similar mass X-ray survey in St. Croix during the next year.

Two important circumstances promise a considerable improvement in the manner of producing and handling local meat and meat products in the near future. A modern sanitary code enacted by the local legislative assembly provides proper legal controls for the slaughtering of animals and the processing and retailing of meat in the local community. A modern abattoir has been completed in St. Thomas and will be placed in operation during the next fiscal year.

In St. Croix a volunteer blood donors organization was created with about 40 volunteers. A volunteer nurses' aid group was also organized to help in the care of hospital patients. The United States Public Health Service discontinued its local mosquito-control program for the elimination of filariasis, principally because of the striking reduction in the infection rate which followed an experiment in the use of the new drug Hetrazan. However, the spraying program was continued with local funds.

While there was only a slight increase in hospital admissions this year, the number of operations performed increased about 60 percent over the previous year. Numerous clinics were held in all sections of the island of St. Croix with the assistance of the public-health nursing division.

Physical examinations of all school children in the Virgin Islands revealed that cases of defective teeth headed the list of physical defects. A research study into the incidence of caries in children was made by a team of dental experts. A fluoride program will be conducted next year.

The Government faces a demand for hospital and public-health services which has increased about 40 percent since the war. The lack of adequate facilities creates a critical problem in both St. Thomas and St. Croix.

## POLICE AND PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Members of the police force in St. Thomas and St. Croix received the benefit of instruction in a 3-month in-service police training school conducted by the directors of police with valuable assistance and cooperation from agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, instructors from the insular police of Puerto Rico and other experts. The results of the training school were highly satisfactory. All members of the police force gained in technical, legal and professional knowledge requisite for the efficient performance of police duties.

In the St. Thomas police department a traffic bureau was organized and a "Safe driving and traffic education campaign" initiated. A total of 146 complaints of traffic violations were filed in the courts and conviction secured in 117 cases. There were 242 vehicular highway accidents during the year as compared with 219 in 1948. A total of 75 persons were injured, but none killed. The local bureau of identification and investigation handled 90 cases as compared with 67 during the previous year. Of these cases, 79 resulted in arrests, and 11 were pending at the close of the fiscal year. In all, 969 criminal cases were filed in the courts, as compared with 1,033 in 1948. Convictions resulted in 663 cases. A police athletic league, newly organized under the supervision of the juvenile bureau, provided constructive recreation for the youth of the island throughout the year. With substantial contributions from public-spirited citizens residing in the islands and on the mainland, the police athletic league conducted a successful Christmas party for about 2,400 children on December 23. In addition to the other activities of the department, mental hygiene and psychiatric treatment for prisoners have been initiated.

Only 22 cases of traffic violation were referred to the courts by the police department in St. Croix during the fiscal year 1949. Through traffic accidents, 11 persons were injured and 1 killed. In all of the traffic complaints convictions were secured. Disturbance of the peace continued to be the chief offense in St. Croix. Of 130 arrests made, 66 were for disturbance of the peace. There were 1,695 calls made for police assistance, which were responded to within an average of 15 minutes in each case. There were 17 long-term prisoners at Richmond at the close of the fiscal year.



Legislation was again recommended by the administration to integrate all police and fire protection activities in the Virgin Islands through the establishment of a territorial department of the public safety. However, this proposal was rejected by the local legislative assembly.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

Concerted efforts were made during the year to have additional benefits of the Social Security Act extended to the Virgin Islands. These benefits would include aid to the aged and blind and to dependent children. Presently only title V of the act is applicable to the Virgin Islands, and grants derived from this source have been used for the establishment of a child welfare division in the department of social welfare. It is hoped that the measure to extend to the Virgin Islands the additional benefits of the act, which is now being considered by the United States Congress, will receive favorable action. A training program for Virgin Islanders in professional social work is now under way, sponsored by the child welfare division.

A total of \$46,500 was distributed for public assistance to needy persons in St. Thomas during the fiscal year, as compared with \$38,881 in 1948. This increase in expenditures for public assistance was made possible through Federal funds made available in the deficit appropriation for the local government. After careful screening, about 40 needy persons were added to the list for public assistance, bringing the total to about 600. However, the average monthly cash grant per case remained at \$6.67. Through a special municipal appropriation, Christmas cash grants of \$4 each were distributed to 600 needy persons and gifts of \$3 each were sent to the 80 Virgin Islands patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.

As employment increased on private and public projects, the number of persons actively seeking work relief through the Social Welfare Department dwindled, until only 200 were registered at the close of the fiscal year. A total of 836 work relief assignments were made during the year for which over \$10,000 of municipal funds were expended. There is no unemployment insurance in the Virgin Islands.

The Queen Louise Home for the Aged celebrated its fifth anniversary in January 1949. With an average of 18 patients, the Home functioned smoothly throughout the year. The Corneiro Home, which was bequeathed to the municipality under a trusteeship, was opened during the year and 23 indigent persons were housed. Under the child welfare division, a girls home was opened in December 1948. Very limited in its capacity, this Home provides shelter for

only six girls. Manual training and elementary school courses were continued at the Mandahl Juvenile School for Boys. Boys of high school grades were permitted to attend the Charlotte Amalie High School. The enrollment remained at approximately 44 throughout the year, 13 new boys enrolled and 5 released.

The public assistance program in St. Croix was considerably expanded through the aid of Federal funds made available from the United States contribution to the local government. While in 1948 a total of 469 needy received monthly cash grants averaging \$2.50 each, in 1949 about 460 cases were handled and received average monthly assistance in the amount of \$6.70. Although the monthly cash grant of \$6.70 is grossly inadequate, it is a great deal more than the average monthly grant of \$1.73 received 10 years ago. There was a marked increase in the number of children under the care and supervision of the child welfare division in St. Croix. The number increased from 206 in 1948 to 449 in 1949. Of this amount 397 were at home with their parents, 44 in foster homes, and 8 in public institutions.

A law recently enacted by the local legislative assembly providing for reciprocal measures against legally responsible relatives who remove from the jurisdiction leaving dependents behind in the Virgin Islands should help considerably in providing support for dependents of persons who have moved to the continental United States. A new law conferring upon illegitimate children the right of inheritance in their fathers' estates should also assist in protecting such children from becoming public charges.

A modern program of social welfare under suitable legislation is gradually developing in the Virgin Islands. If all the benefits of the Social Security Act are extended to the islands, progress will be accelerated.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Throughout the island of St. Thomas conversion of the electrical system from direct current to alternating current is substantially completed. However, funds are urgently needed to extend the system to cover several rural districts, including potential tourist hotel sites. At the present time alternating current is provided for the use of the community by the San Jose project, a chemical warfare unit of the United States Army located at the former naval submarine base. Power is supplied to the St. Thomas Power Authority on a formal contract at production cost for distribution and sale to consumers. Studies and observations made by electrical engineers indicate that in the near future the capacity of the military power plant will be

insufficient to supply both the San Jose project and the local community with adequate current. At the close of the fiscal year efforts were being made to obtain transfer of military surplus power units to St. Thomas, either to supplement the present power plant or to be set up as a separate source of power for the use of the local community.

In St. Croix the conversion from direct current to alternating current is substantially completed in Frederiksted and more than half completed in Christiansted.

The telephone systems in the Virgin Islands are grossly inadequate to satisfy the ever-increasing demands of the community for communication service. They are antiquated and of small capacity. Federal funds have been made available under the 10-million-dollar Virgin Islands public works program for the installation of modern telephone systems in St. Thomas and St. Croix, and to provide limited communication service for St. John. Studies of the telephone problem were made during the year, under the supervision of the Federal Works Agency. The installation of modern telephone systems should begin during the next fiscal year.

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The St. Thomas Development Authority, which was created to manage and operate the deactivated United States Navy property located in St. Thomas, has been successful in leasing several of the buildings for hotel and other purposes. The former Navy low-cost housing, the Lindbergh Beach area, and recreation hall at Bourne Field continue to be operated by the development authority as public housing and recreational facilities. A new 4,200-foot air strip is nearing completion at the airport. This air strip will greatly facilitate the daily airplane traffic of the island and at the same time serve as a catchment area for potable water. A nine-hole golf course is under construction by the development authority in the Bourne Field area as an additional recreational facility, both for local residents and visitors. All efforts are being made to develop the properties and facilities of the area on a self-sustaining basis for commercial and recreational purposes.

The municipality of St. Croix acquired by quitclaim deed from the United States the Army air base known as Benedict Field. This area was renamed the Alexander Hamilton Field in honor of the great American patriot and statesman who lived in St. Croix as a boy, and is operated as a municipal airport. New terminal facilities were provided and a new airplane ramp constructed. About 1,500 acres of



the area not needed for present operations were leased to private persons, while surplus buildings were remodeled and rented as living quarters for airport personnel. Office space was also provided for the activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United States Weather Bureau.

The Virgin Islands became an active member of the Caribbean tourist interim committee created under the auspices of the Caribbean commission. A representative of the Virgin Islands will attend the organization meeting of this committee scheduled to convene in Trinidad, British West Indies, in August. This Caribbean tourist interim committee was established to serve as a central organization to coordinate all tourist activities in the Caribbean area.

A unique picture book of the Virgin Islands was published as a project of the St. Thomas tourist development board. This book, when widely distributed, should add considerably to the favorable publicity of the islands. During the next fiscal year the activities of the local tourist board should be accelerated with the authorized appointment of a full-time director.

## LEGISLATION

Several bills of importance to the Virgin Islands were considered by the Eighty-first Congress early in its first session. A bill to extend to the islands the benefits of titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act has been favorably reported by the House Ways and Means Committee. At the close of the fiscal year a bill to recharter the Virgin Islands Company was enacted and a capitalization of \$9,000,000 authorized. An appropriation for harbor improvements in St. Thomas was still to be acted upon by conferees of both Houses at the close of the fiscal year. A bill to authorize the Virgin Islands to be represented in Congress by a nonvoting resident commissioner received more consideration in the Eighty-first Congress than it did last year. Last year this measure failed to receive even committee approval. However, by the end of the fiscal year 1949, the measure had received approval of the House Public Lands Committee. It is doubtful, however, whether it will gain a favorable ruling from the rules committee.

The local legislative assembly enacted a body of progressive legislation. Among the items were: (1) A law to establish the office of Virgin Islands auditor, (2) a law to create a public body corporate and politic to be known as the Virgin Islands housing authority, (3) a law to provide a uniform sanitary code, (4) a law establishing the apprenticeship board of the Virgin Islands, (5) a law creating a youth

planning commission, and (6) a banking act for the Virgin Islands.

The creation of a Virgin Islands housing authority will enable the islands to set up the appropriate local administrative machinery in order to be eligible for Federal funds for low-cost housing projects and slum clearance under the recent Federal Housing Act. Considerable improvement in the sanitary conditions of restaurants and public eating places, meat stores, and in the handling of perishable foods is anticipated through the enforcement of the Uniform Sanitary Code.

In November 1948, for the first time in the history of the Virgin Islands, a referendum was held. The purpose was to determine the views of the electorate on questions of basic importance in any revisions which Congress might make in the present Organic Act or Constitution of the Virgin Islands. This referendum revealed that an overwhelming majority of the voters were in favor of the Virgin Islands having direct representation in the Congress of the United States through a locally elected Resident Commissioner. They did not approve of the plan to unify the quasi-independent political districts of St. Croix and St. Thomas and St. John, nor were they favorably disposed toward the proposal for popular election of the Governor. However, it is significant to note that more than 40 percent of the voters who took part in the general elections did not cast referendum ballots.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

A biologist was appointed to head the wildlife program in the Virgin Islands, financed by annual allotments made under the Pittman-Robertson Act. Under his direction a general survey of the Virgin Islands is in progress to ascertain wildlife species now present, their relative numbers and distribution, what can be done to increase the numbers of resident species and to extend their present range, and the possibilities of introducing new game species.

A survey of the possibilities of developing oyster culture in the Virgin Islands was made, upon request of local authorities, by experts from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This survey revealed that conditions favorable for the production of oysters in any great commercial quantities were not present in the waters of the islands. There is a good possibility, however, that with proper utilization of a few favorable areas there could be developed an industry that would adequately supply the local market.

Over 1,500 males between the ages of 18 and 26 have been registered by the selective-service organization in the Virgin Islands since its establishment in August 1948. Of this number 1,355 have been classi-

fied by the local boards. No inductions have occurred. However, all is in readiness to process any call upon notice.

CONCLUSION

Current developments indicate that economic progress in the Virgin Islands is possible chiefly through increased local food production, establishment of an all-year tourist program, and the establishment of small but significant new industries. Such an economic program is developing with the support of the local government. With the rechartering of the Virgin Islands Company, the establishment of tax exemptions and industrial subsidies for new industries and tourist accommodations, the prospective transferring of the local agricultural program to the United States Department of Agriculture, and the development of other commercial and industrial activities, the economy of the islands should show marked improvement in the near future.

The issues of political advancement, self-government, and improved public administration will be crystallized with the development of a well-informed public opinion. A growing consciousness of the civic and political responsibility of citizens is prerequisite to the advancement of local self-government. At the same time favorable action on the part of the United States Congress in providing for direct representation of the Virgin Islands on the congressional level would greatly stimulate the local sense of civic and political responsibility.

Rainfall in inches, 1948-49 <sup>1</sup>

	St. Thomas	St. Croix		St. Thomas	St. Croix
July 1948.....	3.86	3.19	February.....	1.52	1.17
August.....	2.71	3.65	March.....	5.36	7.54
September.....	7.92	2.74	April.....	1.50	1.12
October.....	8.48	3.61	May.....	2.18	2.13
November.....	5.56	4.10	June.....	3.86	2.76
December.....	1.90	3.53			
January 1949.....	1.06	2.57	Total.....	46.31	37.91

<sup>1</sup> 1948-49 average for Virgin Islands, 42.11 inches.

10-year rainfall record

Year	Inches	Year	Inches
1940.....	38.51	1945.....	36.40
1941.....	34.60	1946.....	32.52
1942.....	47.81	1947.....	33.71
1943.....	47.53	1948.....	41.62
1944.....	46.42	1949.....	42.11



*Education statistics, 1948-49*

	St. Thomas	St. Croix	Virgin Islands
Number of schools:			
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	13	9	22
Parochial.....	1	4	5
Private.....	3	0	3
Total.....	17	13	30
School population:			
Public.....	2,752	1,649	4,401
Parochial.....	555	1,151	1,704
Private.....	232	0	232
Total.....	3,537	2,800	6,337
School enrollment:			
Grades 1 through 6.....	1,911	1,232	3,143
Grades 7 through 9.....	603	257	860
Grades 10 through 12.....	238	160	398
Total (public only).....	2,752	1,649	4,401
Number of pupils per classroom teacher:			
Rural elementary.....	27	27	-----
Urban elementary.....	40	33	-----
High school.....	31	23	-----
Average salary of teachers (public schools):			
Elementary.....	\$1,072.06	\$885.04	-----
High school.....	\$1,551.31	\$1,199.50	-----
Teachers' training:			
College trained.....	22	12	34
High school.....	53	30	92
Others.....	21	9	30
Total number of teachers.....	96	60	156
Total cost of education:			
Municipal appropriations.....	\$228,185.93	\$86,306.53	\$314,492.46
Federal appropriations.....	88,069.97	20,679.28	108,689.25
Other.....	8,388.57	-----	8,388.57
Total.....	324,584.47	106,985.81	431,570.28
Cost of education per pupil in public schools.....	89.51	76.43	-----
Aid to college students.....	2,880.04	2,860.00	5,740.04
School lunches:			
Number of schools participating.....	22	10	32
Number of employees.....	45	15	60
Total salaries paid.....	\$24,385.55	\$4,853.84	\$29,239.39
Total lunches served.....	409,973	221,544	631,517
Average daily participation.....	2,290	1,286	3,576
Amount contributed by participating children.....	None	3,056.46	3,056.46
Amount contributed by municipalities:			
Cash contributions.....	\$44,149.95	7,580.00	51,729.95
Other contributions (estimated) <sup>2</sup> .....	7,080.00	2,696.20	9,776.20
Federal contributions:			
Cash.....	29,124.87	15,542.00	44,666.87
Other (estimated) <sup>3</sup> .....	26,187.08	18,011.23	44,198.31
Total contributions from Federal and municipal sources, and children.....	99,461.90	46,885.89	146,347.79

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of kindergartens, of which there were 8 in St. Thomas and St. John with 10 teachers employed, and a total enrollment of 248 children.

<sup>2</sup> Value of services and facilities contributed without charge by department of education and other local agencies.

<sup>3</sup> "Free food." Estimated value of commodities contributed without charge by the United States Department of Agriculture.

*Institutional statistics, department of health, 1948-49*

	Christian- sted	Frederik- sted	Leper asylum	Kings Hill Home	Charlotte Amalie
Beds.....	73	61	92	150	111
Bassinets.....	12	10	-----	-----	20
Average occupancy.....	42	36	28	137	107
Peak occupancy.....	64	52	33	144	125
Minimum occupancy.....	21	21	27	130	84
Number of physicians.....	3	2	(1)	(1)	7
Number of graduate nurses.....	13	12	1	5	12
Average salary.....	\$597.60	\$961.80	\$1,750.50	\$1,019.52	\$1,200.00
Average number of student nurses.....	5	7	-----	-----	8
Average salary of student nurses.....	458.40	461.14	-----	-----	720.00
Number of student nurses graduated.....	1	2	-----	-----	0
Other employees.....	26	22	10	24	82
Total salaries.....	\$27,626.00	\$29,891.00	\$4,155.60	\$14,488.00	\$82,252.44
Equipment.....	7,350.00	3,550.00	490.00	875.00	5,900.00
Subsistence.....	15,900.00	14,944.92	9,969.87	24,894.36	34,900.00
Maintenance.....	11,332.39	9,600.50	4,793.00	4,582.02	27,800.00
Health project.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,694.45
Average ration rate per day.....	.606	.57	.697	.415	.61
Total budget (municipal).....	61,821.00	58,041.50	19,449.60	45,004.00	159,546.89
Cost per patient per day.....	3.81	4.38	1.96	.92	3.67
Receipts (bills sent).....	4,660.70	2,308.65	-----	-----	11,178.50
Actual cash receipts.....	2,005.65	1,225.50	-----	-----	7,822.70
Births in hospital.....	102	102	-----	-----	201
Births out of hospital.....	102	30	-----	-----	199
Deaths in hospital.....	56	53	1	20	99
Admissions to hospital.....	1,599	925	3	46	2,422
Sick days in hospital.....	15,333	11,884	10,227	46,140	39,158
Admissions to clinic.....	1,249	541	-----	-----	9,290
Dispensary treatments.....	3,484	5,798	-----	-----	30,301

<sup>1</sup> Part time.*Number of deaths and death rate from all causes (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1,000 population in the Virgin Islands of the United States and each island*

Calendar year	Virgin Islands		St. Croix		St. Thomas		St. John	
	Deaths	Death rate	Deaths	Death rate	Deaths	Death rate	Deaths	Death rate
Annual average: 1918-22.....	651	25	425.6	28.6	210.4	20.7	15	15.6
1923.....	639	24.5	387	26	240	23.6	12	12.5
1924.....	601	23.1	361	24.2	221	21.7	19	19.9
1925.....	501	19.2	270	18.1	224	22	7	7.3
1926.....	499	19.1	303	20.3	186	18.3	10	10.4
1927.....	594	22.8	354	23.8	236	23.2	4	4.2
Annual average: 1923-27.....	566.8	21.7	335	22.5	221.4	21.8	10.4	10.8
1928.....	654	25.1	396	26.6	251	24.6	7	7.3
1929.....	533	20.5	320	21.5	205	20.1	8	8.3
1930.....	484	22	298	26.1	180	18.3	6	7.8
1931.....	449	20.4	279	24.4	162	16.5	8	10.5
1932.....	454	20.6	267	23.4	181	18.4	6	7.8
Annual average: 1928-32.....	514.8	21.7	312	24.4	195.8	19.6	7	8.3
1933.....	481	21.9	239	20.9	229	23.3	13	17
1934.....	419	19	244	21.4	169	17.2	6	7.8
1935.....	492	22.4	279	24.4	196	19.9	17	22.2
1936.....	471	21.4	254	22.3	210	21.4	7	9.2
1937.....	498	22.6	288	25.2	199	20.2	11	14.4
Annual average: 1933-37.....	472.2	21.5	260.8	22.8	200.6	20.4	13.5	14.1
1938.....	489	22.2	262	23	223	22.7	4	5.2
1939.....	460	20.9	271	23.7	182	18.5	7	9.2
1940.....	553	22.6	328	25.4	212	18.8	13	18
1941.....	468	18.4	273	21.2	187	16.6	8	11.1
1942.....	485	19.5	242	18.8	237	21	4	5.5
Annual average: 1938-42.....	491	20.7	273.2	22.4	208.2	19.5	7.2	9.7

*Number of deaths and death rate from all causes (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1,000 population in the Virgin Islands of the United States and each island—Con.*

Calendar year	Virgin Islands		St. Croix		St. Thomas		St. John	
	Deaths	Death rate	Deaths	Death rate	Deaths	Death rate	Deaths	Death rate
1943.....	389	15.6	189	14.6	194	16.3	6	8.3
1944.....	406	16.3	208	16.1	197	17.5	1	1.4
1945.....	401	16.1	210	16.3	184	16.3	7	9.7
1946.....	406	16.3	213	16.5	186	16.5	7	9.7
1947.....	398	15.9	192	14.9	199	17.7	7	9.7
Annual average: 1943-47.....	400	16	202.4	15.7	192	16.9	5.6	7.8
1948.....	342	13.7	179	13.9	158	14	5	6.9

*Deaths per year (exclusive of stillbirths) and infant mortality rate (number of infants under 1 year of age) per 1,000 born alive in the Virgin Islands and each island*

Calendar year	Virgin Islands		St. Croix		St. Thomas		St. John	
	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality
Annual average 1918-22.....	135.8	212.7	110.6	280.6	40.4	132.6	4.8	143.8
1923.....	125	193.2	71	208.2	51	176.5	3	176.4
1924.....	118	178.2	70	216.0	46	144.2	2	105.3
1925.....	89	140.4	50	153.6	36	108.8	3	200
1926.....	74	120.9	42	152.2	29	92.4	3	136.4
1927.....	115	208	76	278.4	38	141.8	1	83.3
Annual average 1923-27.....	104.2	168.1	61.8	201.7	40	132.7	2.4	140.3
1928.....	121	213.8	62	240.3	57	193.2	2	153.8
1929.....	72	145.5	29	131.8	41	156.5	2	153.8
1930.....	71	119.9	36	136.9	45	111.5	0	0
1931.....	57	119.2	31	147.6	25	97.3	1	90.9
1932.....	74	133.8	41	157.1	32	114.7	1	76.9
Annual average 1928-32.....	79	146.4	39.8	162.7	38	134.6	1.2	95.1
1933.....	91	157.2	38	126.2	47	176.7	6	500
1934.....	64	97.4	30	96.1	32	96.4	2	153.8
1935.....	112	170.5	58	173.7	49	161.2	5	263.2
1936.....	71	106.8	34	101.5	36	114.3	1	66.7
1937.....	90	124.3	54	146.3	33	98.2	3	157.8
Annual average 1933-37.....	85.6	131.2	48.5	128.8	39.4	129.4	3.4	228.3
1938.....	93	131.9	45	123	47	145.5	1	62.5
1939.....	80	101.7	46	120.7	30	77.1	4	235.2
1940.....	93	136.2	62	161	35	98.6	6	375
1941.....	103	112.2	61	169.4	30	65.8	2	153.8
1942.....	90	101.2	36	97.8	54	106.7	0	0
Annual average 1938-42.....	91.8	116.6	50	134.4	39.2	98.7	2.6	165.3
1943.....	78	83.8	30	87.2	47	82.2	0	0
1944.....	110	101.2	48	117.1	62	94.7	0	0
1945.....	109	109.9	44	117.3	63	104.5	2	142.9
1946.....	85	92.3	37	100.8	47	88	1	50
1947.....	78	88.9	22	61.6	55	109.3	1	58.8
Annual average 1943-47.....	92	95.2	36.2	96.8	54.8	95.7	.8	50.3
1948.....	73	88.1	21	65.6	52	104.6	0	0



*Number of of births and birth rate (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1,000 population in the Virgin Islands of the United States and each island*

Calendar year	Virgin Islands		St. Croix		St. Thomas		St. John	
	Births	Birth rate	Births	Birth rate	Births	Birth rate	Births	Birth rate
Annual average: 1918-22	736.8	28.2	396.4	26.6	306.8	30.1	33.6	35
1923	647	24.8	341	22.9	289	28.4	17	17.7
1924	662	25.4	324	21.7	319	31.3	19	19.9
1925	634	24.3	288	19.3	331	32.5	15	15.6
1926	612	23.5	276	18.5	314	30.8	22	22.9
1927	553	21.2	273	18.3	268	26.3	12	12.5
Annual average: 1923-27	621.6	23.8	300.4	20.1	304.2	29.9	17	17.7
1928	566	21.7	258	17.3	295	28.9	13	13.5
1929	495	19	220	14.8	262	25.7	13	13.5
1930	592	29.9	263	23	314	31.9	15	19.6
1931	478	21.7	210	18.4	257	26.1	11	14.4
1932	553	25.1	261	22.9	279	28.4	13	17
Annual average: 1928-32	536.8	22.9	238.4	19.3	281.4	28.2	13	15.6
1933	579	26.3	301	26.3	266	27	12	15.7
1934	656	29.8	312	27.3	332	33.8	13	17
1935	657	29.8	334	29.3	304	30.9	19	24.8
1936	665	30.2	335	29.4	315	32	15	19.6
1937	724	32.9	369	32.3	336	34.2	19	24.8
Annual average: 1933-37	656.2	29.8	330.2	28.9	310.6	31.6	15.6	20.4
1938	705	32	366	32.1	323	32.8	16	20.9
1939	787	35.8	381	33.4	389	39.6	17	22.2
1940	756	30.9	385	29.8	355	31.5	16	22.2
1941	829	33.3	360	27.9	456	40.5	13	18
1942	889	35.7	368	28.5	506	44.9	15	20.8
Annual average: 1938-42	793.2	33.5	372	30.3	405.8	37.9	15.4	20.8
1943	931	37.4	344	26.7	572	50.8	15	20.8
1944	1,080	43.4	410	31.8	655	58.1	15	20.8
1945	992	39.9	375	29	603	53.5	14	19.4
1946	921	37	367	28.4	534	47.4	20	27.7
1947	877	35.2	357	27.7	503	44.7	17	23.5
Annual average: 1943-47	960.2	38.6	370.6	28.7	573.4	50.9	16.2	22.4
1948	829	33.3	320	24.8	497	44.1	12	16.6

*Police department statistics*

Type of complaint	Virgin Islands	
	1947-48	1948-49
Assault.....	7	5
Assault and battery.....	99	82
Aggravated assault and battery.....	25	44
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	1
Burglary.....	7	4
Carrying of concealed weapon.....	4	1
Disorderly conduct.....	258	221
Disturbance of the peace.....	110	66
Embezzlement.....	1	1
Forgery.....	0	2
Gambling.....	20	38
Grand larceny.....	3	5
Lewd and lascivious conduct.....	0	4
Malicious wounding of animal.....	0	1
Manslaughter, involuntary.....	1	1
Murder, first degree.....	0	4
Petit larceny.....	48	37
Possession of property unlawfully obtained.....	6	3
Possession of unlicensed guns.....	3	0
Slander.....	28	19
Statutory rape.....	4	3
Trespass.....	35	30
Vagrancy.....	0	4
Violation of automobile ordinance.....	144	224
Violation of game ordinance.....	2	0
Violation of liquor ordinance.....	2	0
Violation of police regulations.....	219	67
Violation of prostitution ordinance.....	4	2
Violation of sanitary regulations.....	49	69
Violation of school law.....	8	5
Violation of venereal disease ordinance.....	15	9
All others.....	96	147
Total.....	1, 199	1, 099

*Real property statistics*

	Assessed value		Taxes	
	1938	1948	1938	1948
Municipality of St. Thomas and St. John.....	\$3,794,998.66	\$6,654,219.64	\$47,443.85	\$83,277.74
Municipality of St. Croix.....	4,200,541.04	5,759,540.05	52,508.21	71,996.56
Total, Virgin Islands.....	7,995,539.70	12,413,759.69	99,952.06	155,274.40

*Import and export statistics*

Imports from the United States	1946	1947	1948
Animals and animal products, edible.....	\$841,072	\$813,763	\$787,941
Animals and animal products, inedible.....	72,339	106,454	109,326
Vegetable food products and beverages.....	1,941,567	1,694,088	1,821,112
Vegetable products, inedible, except fiber and wood.....	420,319	480,122	501,887
Textile fibers and manufactures.....	267,316	270,024	197,885
Wood and paper.....	339,914	220,108	291,080
Nonmetallic minerals.....	836,261	869,543	765,584
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles.....	554,966	690,134	822,495
Machinery and vehicles.....	547,385	768,891	1,002,920
Chemicals and related products.....	368,401	309,415	223,271
Miscellaneous.....	533,374	779,707	1,142,428
Total.....	6,722,914	7,002,249	7,665,939
Total imports from foreign countries.....	1,817,392	2,029,494	1,799,623
Grand total.....	8,540,306	9,031,743	9,465,562

*Import and export statistics—Continued*

Exports to United States and Puerto Rico	1946	1947	1948
Cattle.....	\$33, 245	\$30, 132	\$71, 463
Other animals, edible.....	2, 762	704	2, 210
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	64, 140	46, 600	0
Other animals, edible products.....	5, 904	1, 625	9, 549
Hides and skins.....	8, 674	11, 435	5, 177
Animals, inedible.....	2, 110	1, 612	1, 637
Coconuts in shell.....	0	70, 198	49, 717
Cane sugar.....	374, 224	312, 395	270, 707
Gin.....	0	1, 010	0
Rum.....	1, 435, 320	343, 424	203, 832
Whiskey.....	107, 775	34, 376	0
Cordials, liqueurs.....	0	144, 170	46, 663
Wine.....	0	0	81, 197
Wood and manufactures.....	4, 311	5, 377	1, 590
Charcoal, wood.....	0	3, 098	376
Perfumery and toilet waters, including bay rum.....	371, 175	1, 649	23, 738
Containers.....	302, 778	304, 446	319, 135
Household and personal effects.....	2, 742	1, 641	7, 332
All other articles.....	952, 856	17, 473	43, 840
Total.....	3, 668, 016	1, 331, 365	1, 138, 163
Total exports to foreign countries.....	458, 075	852, 379	559, 874
Grand total.....	4, 126, 091	2, 183, 744	1, 698, 037

*Distribution of local government employees according to occupation*

Occupation	St. Thomas St. John	St. Croix	Virgin Islands
Clerical.....	109	51	160
Administrative.....	6	4	10
Supervisory.....	28	12	40
Professional.....	157	108	265
Subprofessional.....	33	23	56
Public safety.....	53	30	83
Inspectional.....	6	3	9
Equipment operators.....	36	27	63
Trades and labor.....	117	51	168
Housekeeping.....	47	57	104
Food service.....	46	15	61
Engineering.....	3	0	3
Unclassified, regular.....	38	20	58
Total.....	679	401	1, 080
Unclassified, casual labor.....			995
Grand total, Virgin Islands.....			2, 075

*Summary statement of Federal appropriations and grants-in-aid administered by government of the Virgin Islands*

Title	1948	1949
Annual appropriations:		
Central administration.....	\$216, 100	\$213, 000
Agricultural station, Virgin Islands.....	46, 300	46, 300
Deficit appropriation, Virgin Islands.....	140, 000	520, 200
Grants-in-aid to States and Territories:		
Tuberculosis control fund.....	16, 465	16, 337
Venereal disease control fund.....	13, 696	16, 513
General health control fund.....	8, 506	5, 375
Maternal and child health services.....	30, 891	57, 510
Crippled children.....	39, 707	40, 237
Child welfare.....	18, 192	19, 280
Cancer control fund.....	1, 109	1, 250
Rapid treatment.....	0	3, 190
Mental health control fund <sup>1</sup> .....	20, 600	6, 824
Hospital construction <sup>1</sup> .....	29, 271	3, 700
Industrial hygiene.....	0	3, 288
Total.....	580, 237	953, 004

<sup>1</sup> Funds earmarked but not utilized in 1948.

# 24 + ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

## *Comparative statement of revenues of the municipality of St. Croix for the fiscal year 1939 and 1949*

Revenue item	1939	1949
Real property tax.....	\$48,574.38	\$62,477.56
Income tax.....	9,816.19	65,444.98
Auto tax.....	8,066.39	11,290.28
Gasoline tax.....	9,473.33	16,743.18
Import duty.....	6,671.16	2,728.62
Export duty.....	18,498.87	591.72
Ship dues.....	2,607.04	1,796.02
Wharfage.....	1,861.82	2,909.88
Stamp dues.....	3,335.60	4,936.53
Vendue fees.....	194.75	-----
Taxes on inheritance.....	4,829.56	2,121.38
Fees from court, fines, etc.....	5,803.22	6,901.38
Excise duty.....	8,863.42	43,539.28
Internal revenues.....	6,586.03	63,253.10
Revenues from prison.....	694.85	-----
Contributions for public institutions.....	2,835.08	8,539.58
Returns from sanitary work.....	2,851.25	5,541.51
Corporation fees.....	788.23	1,243.73
Fees from customhouse.....	277.95	526.28
Passport fees.....	46.00	-----
Telephone service.....	6,722.68	10,723.55
Fees from burgher briefs.....	1,553.01	7,266.62
Miscellaneous.....	5,935.72	9,431.57
Total.....	156,881.53	328,006.75

## *Comparative statement of revenues of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John for the fiscal years 1939 and 1949*

Revenue item	1939	1949
Real property tax.....	\$52,382.61	\$81,770.67
Income tax.....	81,900.12	324,748.40
Gasoline tax.....	5,843.50	21,309.98
Auto license fees.....	5,070.75	12,024.03
Trade and lamp tax.....	5,585.94	-----
Net revenues from Customs.....	14,011.91	27,500.00
Taxes on inheritance.....	992.45	211.24
Court fees, etc.....	5,704.76	9,824.53
Stamp dues.....	2,822.52	8,128.30
Fees from steamer tickets.....	1,229.00	12,377.00
Burgher briefs, etc.....	6,126.74	15,544.68
Pilotage fees.....	-----	17,475.44
Internal revenue taxes.....	17,729.17	-----
Trade tax.....	11,644.43	205,682.07
From pay patients, municipal hospital.....	3,910.81	7,822.79
Fees collected from customhouse.....	685.79	-----
Passport fees.....	3,993.09	-----
Night soil removal service.....	147.00	-----
Annual license fees.....	2,224.70	5,284.47
Miscellaneous.....	6,030.16	30,777.25
Total.....	228,035.45	780,480.85

## *Summary statement of receipts of the treasuries of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John and the municipality of St. Croix for the fiscal year 1949*

Revenues collected	St. Thomas	St. Croix	Total
Local sources.....	\$833,284.97	\$330,550.00	\$1,163,834.97
Transfers and contributions.....	24,515.06	270.00	24,785.06
Federal deficit contribution.....	194,400.00	325,800.00	520,200.00
Total.....	1,052,199.97	656,620.00	1,708,819.97





